

CLASSIFIED

COUNTRY

TOPIC

1. Polish Troops in Koeslin, 2. Soviet Installation in Belgard (Bialogard)
3. Polish Military Installations and Troops near Falkenburg (Ludersdorf)

25X1

EVALUATION

PLACE OBTAINED

DATE OF CONTENT

25X1

DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED

21 March 1955

REFERENCES

25X1

PAGES

2

ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

25X1

Polish Troops in Koeslin (Koselín)

25X1

1. Prior to March 1954, the large former Infanterie Kaserne in Koeslin (O 55/M 45) on the south side of ul. Wojska Polskiego, formerly Rogzower Allee, quartered Polish troops who wore khaki uniforms and red service color. The kaserne buildings were undamaged. No new installations were noticed. It was learned that either AA artillery troops were quartered in this kaserne or near the kaserne. No guns were observed however and only trucks were seen. In March 1954, a Polish unit of 60 to 80 men in field uniform with field pack, entrenching tools and hand grenades practiced in the terrain south of the kaserne. They made a practice attack and had to cross the 4 to 5 meter wide Muehlenbach (brook) in full uniform. A swimming pool for military personnel only was located southwest of the kaserne near the Muehlenbach brook.
2. Until the spring of 1954, numerous army officer candidates were seen at the post of Koeslin. They wore brown uniform jackets, dark-blue trousers of cloth with wide red stripes along the sides and red cap bands. Their quarters could not be determined. It was learned however that the former Napola (Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt) at the northeastern border of the town on the south side of ul. Armia Czerwonej (formerly Highway No 2) was occupied by military personnel.²
3. The Wehrbezirkskommando (WKR) recruiting district headquarters in Koeslin was located at the corner of ul. Zwyciestwa and ul. Szkolna, west of the high school. The Polish military court building was located at the Wevelta and it also housed the (district court) and () st. Prior to March 1954, a Militia school in which police service () ing grey-blue uniforms were trained, was located in the southeastern () town east of the athletic field. The school had approximately 100 men. A steel tower for practice parachute jumping was observed near the athletic field after late 1951. Polish soldiers from the post were also said to practice there.
4. Until the spring of 1954, no border guard units (WOP) were permanently stationed in Koeslin. The WOP soldiers observed at the post were quartered in Gross Moellen (O 55/M 45) on the Baltic coast and were () guard duty. In 1952 it was learned that the slaughterhouse of () in Koeslin on ul. Morska No 59, north of the railroad station () population, Polish Army units, border guard troops from () Force units from Bodenhagen

(O 55/M 25)

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Soviet Installation in Belgard

5. In March 1954 a five-story brick building with a stone ramp guarded by Soviet soldiers was located 2 km southeast of the Belgard (O 55/M 43) railroad station on the northeast side of the Belgard-Neu-Stettin (P 54/M 90) railroad line. The windows of the building were painted blue and fire-extinguishing equipment ready for use was placed nearby.⁴

Polish Military Installations and Troops Near Falkenburg

6. Until the late fall of 1951, the undamaged buildings of the former Ordensburg (castle) Croessinsee near Falkenburg (O 54/R 48) quartered Polish tank troops. Tanks with AA machine guns on the turret and another type of tank without AA machine gun were seen. On one occasion, at least 15 tanks were engaged in an exercise. A military fuel depot with underground containers and a drum depot were located 500 meters southwest of the Ordensburg, just north of the bridge over the Drage River.
7. In the summer of 1951, the terrain between the former Ordensburg and the tip of Falkenburg north of the Drage River was known as Poligon Wojskowy, which means Military Training Grounds of Falkenburg. The training area was housed in the Bueddow (O 54/R 58) estate 2 km southwest of the former Ordensburg. It was under the command of a Polish colonel. Bueddow estate which belonged to the training area quartered Polish officers with their families and several Polish civilians. In the summer of 1951, it was learned that infantry units from Bubnitz (P 54/M 83) practiced at the field training site. Until the fall of 1951, a storage area for about 12 pontoons was located at the northwest side of the western tip of Croessinsee Lake. Soldiers with red service color practiced with the pontoons on the lake. The inside of the pontoons, which were no longer seen after the fall of 1951, was fitted with aluminum plating.

1. Comment. The former Artillerie Kaserne adjoining the Infanterie Kaserne is believed to quarter the 88th AA Regt. The observations at the Infanterie Kaserne indicate that the kaserne quarters infantry units, presumably of a mechanized regiment of the 8th Mecz Div. 25X1
2. Comment. An AA artillery school is located in the former Napola.
3. Comment. It is possible that the WOP brigade which was previously located in Koeslin is stationed in Gross Moellen. 25X1
4. Comment. Soviet units of the 26th Gds Mecz Div from Gross Born are stationed in Belgard. The installation mentioned is the former recruiting district veterinary hospital. 25X1
5. Comment. According to statements made by deserters in August 1953, a heavy tank regiment and a reconnaissance battalion were quartered in the vicinity of Bueddow, presumably in the Ordensburg. Bubnitz has never been a military post. 25X1

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CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T/NOFORN

COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT
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Polish Troops in Koeslin (Koszalin) 25X1

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2. Until the spring of 1954, numerous army officer candidates were seen at the post of Koeslin. They wore brown uniform jackets, dark-blue trousers of cloth with wide red stripes along the sides and red cap bands. Their quarters could not be determined. It was learned however that the former Napola (Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt) at the northeastern border of the town on the south side of ul. Armia Czerwonej (formerly Highway No 2) was occupied by military personnel.
3. The Wehrbezirkskommando (WKR) recruiting district headquarters in Koeslin was located at the corner of ul. Zwyciestwa and ul. Szkolna, west of the high school. The Polish military court building was located on ul. Roosevelta and it also housed the (district court and Voivodship court. Prior to March 1954, a Militia school in which police service candidates wearing grey-blue uniforms were trained, was located in the southeastern sector of the town east of the athletic field. The school had approximately 100 men. A steel tower for practice parachute jumping was observed near the athletic field after late 1951. Polish soldiers from the post were also said to practice there.
4. Until the spring of 1954, no border guard units (WOP) were permanently stationed in Koeslin. The WOP soldiers observed at the post were quartered in Gross Moellen (O 55/M 45) on the Baltic coast and were employed in coast guard duty. In 1952 it was learned that the slaughterhouse of the Voivodship in Koeslin on ul. Morska No 59, north of the railroad station supplied the civilian population. Polish Army units, border guard troops from Gross Moellen and Soviet Air Force units from Bodenhausen (O 55/M 25).³

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Soviet Installation in Belgard

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Polish Military Installations and Troops Near Falkenburg

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